

Mel Bay Presents

CLASSIC KOSHKIN

A COLLECTION OF GUITAR SOLOS BY NIKITA KOSHKIN



THE FRANK KOONCE SERIES

MEL BAY PUBLICATIONS, INC., #4 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, PACIFIC, MO 63069



Mel Bay Presents

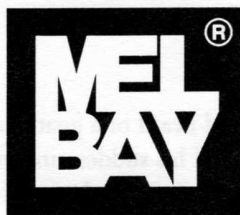
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Hispanic Suite* was first published outside of the Russian Federation in 1997 by Aston Music Productions, Bolton, England. *Romance* and *The Ballads* were published in 1996 and 1998, respectively, by Cambridge Music Works, Cambridge, England, but soon became unavailable because of the sudden death of CMW's founder, Chris Kilvington. I wish to thank Paul Fowles and the family of Chris Kilvington for allowing these works to become part of the present collection.

Most of the fingerings in this edition are Koshkin's own, although some are mine made with the composer's approval. Editorial assistance was provided by Jan-Olof Eriksson. The graphic design is by Leanne Koonce, and the music engraving is by Sylvain Lemay of *Les Productions d'OZ*, Canada. Photographs are by Al Abrams of Abrams Photographics, Phoenix, Arizona. The elegant cover art is by Alexander Koshkin, brother of Nikita Koshkin.

NOTES ON THE PIECES



Frank Koonce and Nikita Koshkin

The works in this collection span the career of Nikita Koshkin, beginning with his stylized adaptation of Spanish music in the *Hispanic Suite*. This is not only the earliest piece in our set, ca. 1973, but it is also one of Koshkin's two earliest surviving compositions, the other being his *Three Pieces for Guitar*, dated 1972. Koshkin reflected on this early creative period during an informal interview: "Well, first of all, I must say that when I started composing I was making many pieces. I was making one piece a day. Mainly, it was sort of a school and I was just studying how to put the notes together. Most of them were...are [now] out of my list of compositions. That was an important period. I was studying the music, and there is one piece which suddenly survived, and this is *Hispanic Suite*. That was like 1973 or so even earlier. I was in those times examining the styles of composers. Somehow this is dedicated to Moreno-Torroba. It's not really in his style but sort of this Spanish music."¹

Soon afterward, Koshkin began to develop his own innovative compositional style, a unique approach that explored technical and sonic possibilities of the guitar not before found in the traditional repertoire.

His works attracted international attention from audiences and critics almost instantly in 1980, when Vladimir Mikulka first premiered the monumental six-movement suite for guitar, *The Prince's Toys*. For this groundbreaking work and for many other Koshkin pieces, programmatic imagery provided the musical inspiration and the reason for the use of new special effects. Koshkin's program sources have included visual works of art, classical literature, legends, mythology, and exotic places. *The Porcelain Tower* (1981), for example, was inspired by the "Porcelain Tower of Nanjing," a remarkable Buddhist pagoda on the banks of the Yangtze River in China. *The Usher-Waltz* (1984) was inspired by Edgar Allen Poe's story, *The Fall of the House of Usher*. Koshkin also drew inspiration from musical sources, especially from the works of his compatriots Prokofiev and Shostakovich, and from styles of music other than classical such as rock and jazz, which influenced pieces such as *Three Stations on One Road* (1979) and *Parade* (1983).

Pan, the second work in our collection, was composed in 1983 and was the culmination of the pairing of two diverse influences, Greek mythology and the concert waltz. In a 1986 interview for *Guitar International Magazine*, Koshkin gives this account of its origin: "When I decided to compose *Pan*, I was carried away not only by ancient Greek mythology but also by waltzes. My idea was to restore the tradition of big concert waltzes, which are now nearly forgotten, especially in my country. So I put together two very different ideas: Greek mythology and the waltzes. It was my first experience of doing this; the second was my *Usher-Waltz*."²

The Greek god Pan, who had the legs, horns, and beard of a goat, was the protector of shepherds and their flocks. In Koshkin's words: "The story is about the ugly god Pan and his sudden unhappy love for the nymph Syrinx. The word 'panic' comes from the name of this god because he was able to throw a kind of horror to those who disturbed him during his rest. According to the myth, Pan saw Syrinx and ran after her, trying to catch her, but she reached the river and begged the god of the river to save her. He did so by turning her into a reed, and Pan therefore could embrace only the reeds. He then took one of them and made a flute from it, which we now call the 'pan flute'. In my piece, the part in harmonics at the end is meant to imitate Pan playing this flute. In Russia, we call a harmonic 'flagolet', and this is also the name for the ancient French flute. So, you see, everything comes together very well."³

Similarly, *Tristan Playing the Lute*, also from 1983, evokes the spirit of Tristan from the Arthurian legend of 'Tristan and Isolde', set in a playful adaptation of traditional English lute music, at least initially — According to Koshkin: "*Tristan* was written as a musical joke. It was a period when I was fond of all the stories about King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Tristan was not only a great fighter, but he also played many musical instruments and had a beautiful singing voice. This is why I thought he could be the subject of a piece to suggest the process of improvising in a characteristic early style that then begins to change to futuristic musical ideas. The first section of the piece is clearly ancient in style; the second is more modern; then the third introduces elements of Eastern music as well as some rock riffs. The idea is that Tristan, during his improvising, is building musical bridges to the future."⁴

Regarding *Romance*, written in 1992, Koshkin muses: "A friend from the guitar class at the Russian Academy of Music once told me that the music I wrote for the guitar was fine but it could not compete with the famous [anonymous] *Spanish Romance in E minor*. I said it would not be difficult to compose a piece like that, but he said I could never manage it. So we made a bet and he gave me one week, and of course I finished the piece at the last moment. When we re-met and I played it for him, he looked very serious and asked me to repeat it several times. So I did. He conceded defeat! Nevertheless, the *Spanish Romance* is still very famous and my piece is completely unknown."⁵

The last work in our collection, written in 1998 and dedicated to Russian guitarist Vadim Kouznetov, is entitled *The Ballads: Suite for Solo Guitar*. According to the composer: "I have always felt that the guitar could express itself in many various styles while still remaining a classic instrument. That's why I enjoy turning from one style to another, achieving diversity within my own approach to the instrument. In recent years I have collected impressions from folk and popular music. The Ballads are a reflection of all those impressions, supported by the experiences of my youth when I was a rock guitarist. Notwithstanding the popular style in which it is written, I consider this work to be one of my very best."⁶

Frank Koonce
Arizona State University, 2003

NIKITA KOSHKIN

Nikita Koshkin was born in 1956 in Moscow. He received his first guitar as a present from his grandfather, along with a recording of Andrés Segovia. Koshkin was so impressed by this recording that he made a decision to make music his occupation even though his parents had prophesied a diplomatic career for him. He studied classical guitar with Georgi Emanov at the Moscow College of Music and later with Alexander Frauchi at the Gnessin Institute where he also studied composition with Victor Egorov.

Koshkin's music is deeply dramatic and at the same time witty and playful, forceful and imaginative. Numerous extra-musical references to legends, fairy tales and literary figures, as well as musical forms of other cultures, innovative sound effects, and patterns of popular music, give rise to a rich texture full of surprises. Koshkin offers the distinctive Russian blend of romantic fervor, passionate feeling and verve, and melancholy that, even more than his exquisite craftsmanship, accounts for the appeal of his compositions to audiences everywhere.

An active concert artist himself, Koshkin has toured in Russia, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Czech Republic, Poland, and the United States. He recorded his first CD in 1997, *The Prince's Toys - Koshkin Plays Koshkin* (Soundset Recordings - SR 1011), and he returned to the United States in 1999-2000 to tour and make a second album, *The Well-Tempered Koshkin* (SR 1015). On January 27, 2000, a Mel Bay Publications live concert video (MB99231VX) of Koshkin performing solos and duos with Frank Koonce was filmed at Hemmle Recital Hall on the campus of Texas Tech University. Mr. Koshkin continues to live in Moscow where he divides his time between composing, performing and teaching.

¹ From a video taped interview by Cain Budds, Arizona State University, January 15, 2000.

² From an interview by George Clinton, "Nikita Koshkin," *Guitar International*, Volume 15, No. 2 (September 1986): 13.

³ Provided by Koshkin to the editor through personal communication, May 13, 2002.

⁴ Provided by Koshkin to the editor through personal communication, May 13, 2002.

⁵ Provided by Koshkin to the editor for the program notes of Koshkin's second CD, *The Well-Tempered Koshkin*, (Soundset Recordings, SR 1015), 2000.

⁶ Provided by Koshkin to the editor for the program notes of Koshkin's second CD.

Hispanic Suite

I - DANCING ON THE PLAZA

Nikita Koshkin

Allegro

sul pont.

f

p *lontano*

rit. *pp*

rall. *pesante*

a tempo

19 *a tempo*

22 *rit.* *agitato*

25 *p cresc.*

28 *p sub.* *poco cresc.*

31 *f pomposo*

34

37

39 *dim.* *mp*

43 *p*

46 *pizz.*

49 *pizz.* *poco rit.* *pizz.*

Andante

52

55 *V₃*

58 *espressivo* *poco dim.*

61

Tempo I

64

sfz *f poco dim.*

67

pizz. *mp dim.*

Meno mosso e rubato

71

74

pp *poco a poco cresc.*

77

80

82 *rit.* *a tempo* *brillante*

85

87

89

91 *f*

Meno mosso *ff* *p dolce e tranquillo*

97

99

101

103

105

108

110

112

II - NIGHT SERENADE

Rubato

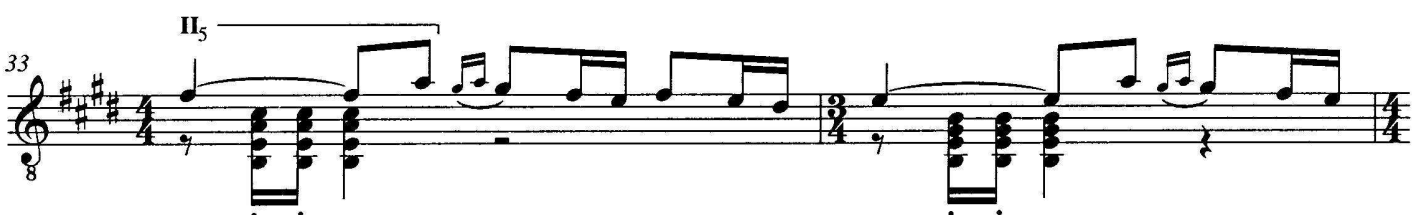
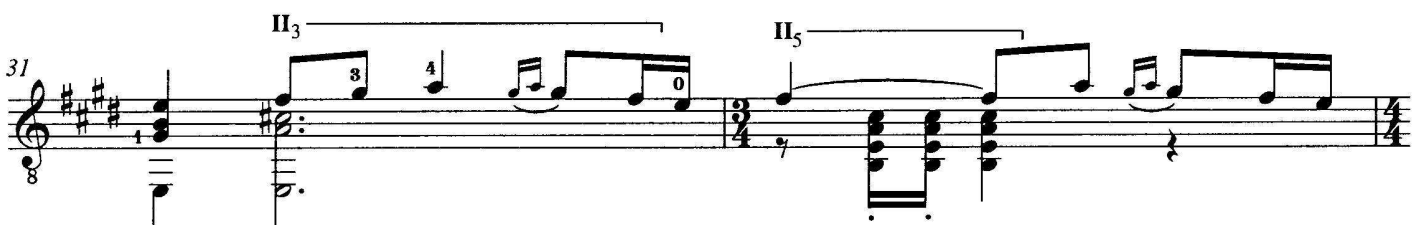
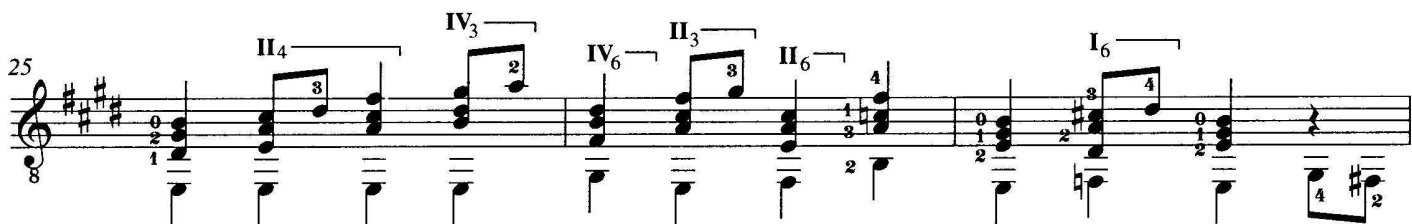
The first system of the musical score is marked 'Rubato'. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a series of chords, with a bracket labeled 'III₆' spanning the first four measures. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

The second system of the musical score continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a series of chords, with a bracket labeled 'II₆' spanning the first four measures. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

The third system of the musical score continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a series of chords, with a bracket labeled 'III₅' spanning the first four measures. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

The fourth system of the musical score continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a series of chords, with a bracket labeled 'III₅' spanning the first four measures. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

The fifth system of the musical score continues the melody. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a series of chords, with a bracket labeled 'III₅' spanning the first four measures. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a final chord and a fermata.



35 Π_5 I_6

Cadenza

38 *rit.* I_6 ③ ②

(39) 3 3 3 3 3 3

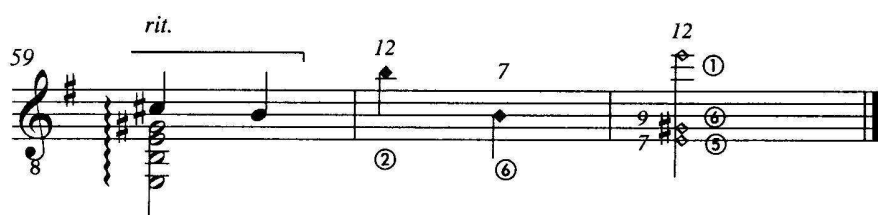
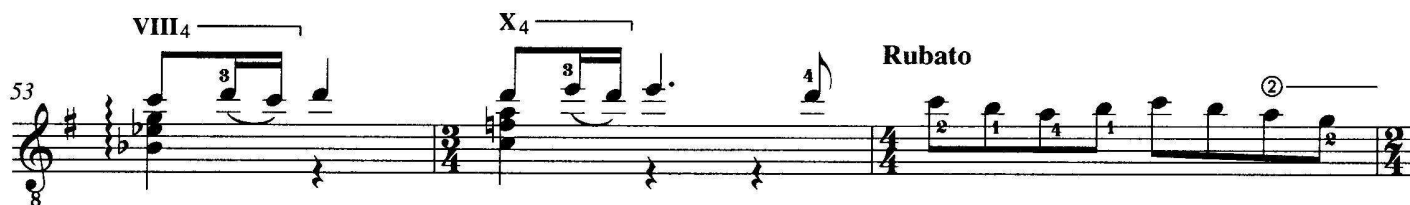
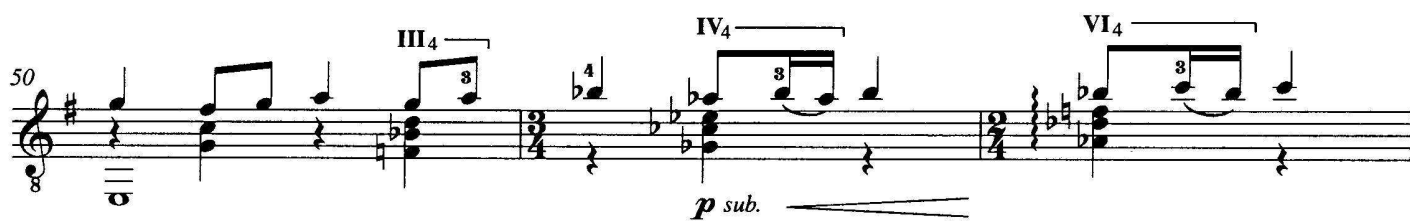
(39) 3 3 3 3 3 3

Tempo I - Andante

40 3 3 3 3 3 3

42 ⑤

44 3



III - FIESTA

Allegro

The musical score is for a piece titled "III - FIESTA" in 3/4 time, marked "Allegro". It consists of a piano (p) part and a guitar (g) part. The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note chords and triplets, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 indicated. The guitar part begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note chords and triplets, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 indicated. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 19 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part includes a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The guitar part includes a section marked "V₅" and "III₅".

22

25

28

31

34

37

40

poco dim.

dim.

43

p

46

p

49

rit.

p

52

a tempo

p poco cresc.

V₅ VII₅ V₅ III₅

55

p

poco cresc.

58

p

dim.

mp

dim.

61

p dolce

IX₄ bIX₄ bIX₄

64 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\flat$ ② $\frac{2}{4}$ ④ ⑤ ⑥ f mf poco dim.

67 rit. III₆ -4. 1 -1 4 3 1 -1 4 p dolce

70 V₆ -4. 1 -1 4 3 1 -1 4 mp

72 -4. ② ③ ④ sfz

75

78 -1 4 3 1 0 1 4 2 4

80 poco a poco cresc.

82

84

87

90

93

96

99

101

ff

poco dim.

rit.

Tempo di Marcia

staccato

p

mm. 93-94: Play right-hand harmonics over the soundhole.

103

105

107

109

111

113

115

117

Meno mosso

119

ff rit.

121

123

Andante tranquillo

p

125

127

129

131

133

VIII₄

135

IX₄

137

② ③

139

rit.

Adagio

poco a poco accel. e cresc.

141

p pesante

143

145

147

149

Tempo I - Allegro

152

sfz sfz sfz mp cresc.

155

f

158

161

164

Presto

192

p *poco a poco cresc.*

195

p *poco a poco cresc.*

199

p *poco a poco cresc.*

202

ff

205

mp *sفز* *ff*

208

mp *sفز* *ff*

210

sفز *fff*

Pan

Nikita Koshkin

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble staff and a corresponding bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The second system begins at measure 6. The third system begins at measure 11. The fourth system begins at measure 16 and includes a *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) marking. The fifth system begins at measure 21 and includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The sixth system begins at measure 25. The score is marked with various fingerings and includes some slurs and ties.

6

11

16

21

25

pp

poco cresc.

mf

29

33

37

41

45

48

51

54

Agitato

58

f marcato

60

63

66

69

Allegro con moto

72

f marcato

76 *dim.* *mp dolce*

80 *I*₆

84

88 *II*₆

92 *cresc.*

96 *f* *VI*₄

100 *I*₆ *II*₅ *marcato*

104

107

mp cresc.

110

f

113

117

dim.

121

p cresc.

125

f

129

dim.

133

p

137

lontano

pp

1312

142

148

p

152

156

cresc.

160

mf

164

mf

168

mf

172

p

176

p

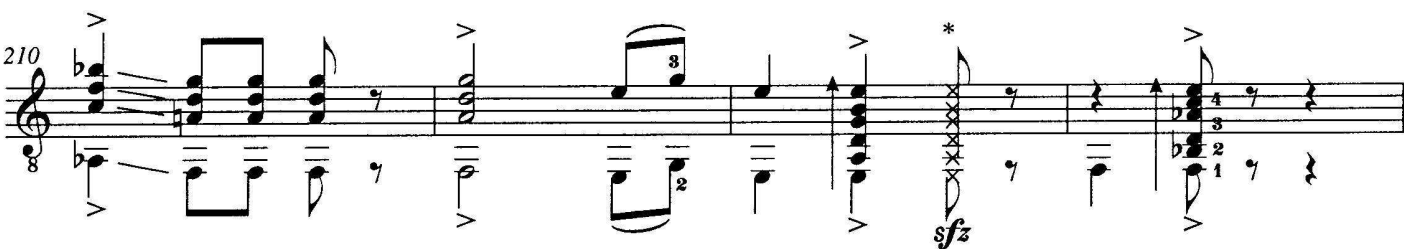
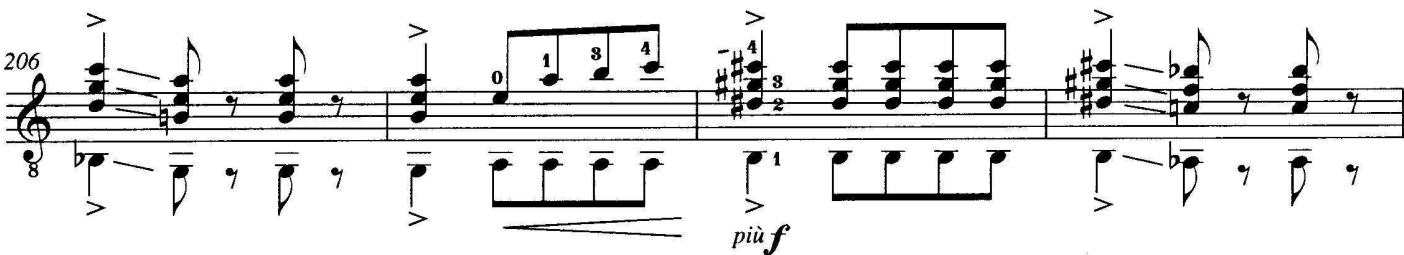
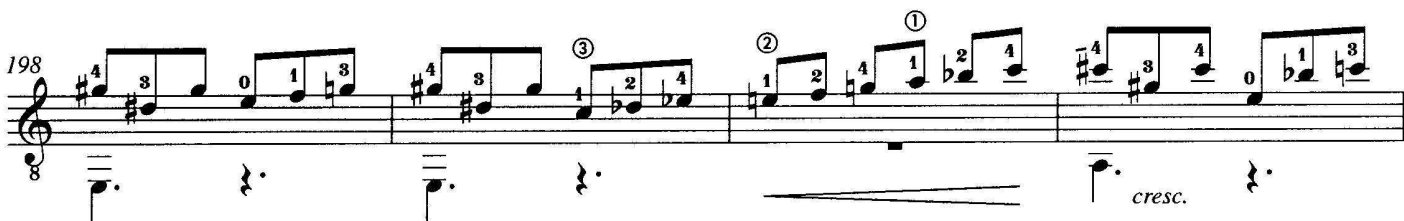
180

p

184

p

cresc. poco a poco



m. 212: Slap the strings over the soundhole with the palm of the hand so that the strings hitting the frets create a snare drum effect.

214

sfz *sfz*

218

sfz *sfz*

222

sfz *mf* *f espressivo*

226

sfz

230

sfz

234

più f molto espressivo

238 *V₆* *sfz*

242 *I₃* *I₃* *III₃* *III₃* *p sub.* *cresc.*

245 *V₃* *V₃* *pesante* *VII₅* *a tempo* *f* *meno f*

248 *VII₆* *VII₅* *VII₆* *V₄* *p.* *mf* *dim.*

252 *p* *cresc.*

256 *accel.* *Più mosso* *ff* *bravuro*

260

sfz

264

sfz

268

272

276

mf poco cresc.

280

283 III_6 I_6

f

287 I_6

p
più f

290 VI_6

ff sfz

293 VII_6 V_6 III_6

sfz sfz sfz sfz

296 IV_6 II_6 I_6

sfz sfz sfz p sub. cresc.

299

ff sfz sfz sfz

303 *furioso* *sim.* *sff*

307

311

315 *dim.*

321 *mp*

326 *gliss.*

m. 319: Strike the top part of the bridge with the thumb.

331

336

341

dim.

p misterioso

a m i p a m i p a m i

346

p a m i

a m i a m i

8-----
12 7

② ③
p p

349

a m i p a m i

(8) 7 5 7 5 3

② ③ ② ② ④

352

8

(8)

5 7 7 12 7 12

③ ② ③ ② ④ ②

355

8

(8)

left hand solo

2b 1

358

8

7 12

⑤ ③

361

8

364

8

8

12 7 7 5 7

② ③ ② ③ ②

367

(8) 3 5 3 5 7 7 9

③ ② ④ ③ ② ③ ⑤

370

(8) 7 9 7 7 7 9

③ ⑤ ③ ② ③ ⑤

373

(8) 12 7 12

② ④ ②

376

7 12

⑤ ③

379

7 12

⑤ ③

382

8

7 12

⑤ ③

385

8

pp

7 5 4

388

8

5

391

8

5 4 7

394

8

397

400

403

406

409

rit.

pizz.

pp

mm. 404-410: Touch the first string without pressing it to the fingerboard.
Produce a glissando and tremolo simultaneously.

Tristan Playing the Lute

Nikita Koshkin

Andantino grazioso

© = D

5

9

12

15

19

mf

mp

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24 *mf* VIII₆

27 III₆

30 VIII₄

33 VII₄ II₃

36 V₆ III₆ *f*

38 I₄ II₃

40 III₆ *mf*

45

43

②

III₆

4

1

2

4

4

4

2

4

8

Allegretto ritmato

52

53 54 55

56

8

4

2

1

3

0

1

60

-1. 3 4. 3 #2 3 4. 3 #2

8

68

72

76

f marcato

80

83

più f

86

89

92

95

98

Vivo

101

104

108

112

115

118

Meno mosso (pesante e risoluto)

121

f marcato

125

129

133

136

139

Tempo primo

143

f

146

149

152

156

159

162

cresc.

165

Meno mosso (non troppo)

*

169

172

* tamb. —

174

tamb. —

tamb. —

m. 167: Tap the upper part of the bridge with the side of the thumb.

m. 173: Tambora effect. Strike the strings with the thumb near the bridge.

177

tamb. —

179

tamb. —

tamb. —

mp

*

183

187

tamb. —

tamb. —

mp

mp

191

tamb. —

mp

tamb. —

m. 181: Strike the lower part of the bridge with the nail of the index finger.

194

f

tamb. —

tamb. —

197

tamb. —

tamb. —

200

tamb. —

202

tamb. —

accel.

204

f

Tempo primo

207

211

214

cresc.

217

ff

222

Romance

Nikita Koshkin

Moderato, dolce

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef, key of D major (indicated by two sharps), and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music, each with measure numbers 1 through 25. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). Dynamics are indicated by *mp*, *rit.*, *a tempo*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, and *f*. There are also markings for *V₃* and *III₆*. The piece begins with a *mp* dynamic and a *Moderato, dolce* tempo. It features a variety of musical textures, including single notes, chords, and triplets. The piece concludes with a *f* dynamic.

29 III_5 II_5 1. ③ ④ *dim.*

33 2. 1 -1 2 3 4 -4 2 3 4 -4 -4 *mp*

37 IV_5 III_5^* II_3 *p.*

41 -4 -4 1 4 3 -3 0 1 3 4 *p.*

45 II_6 *rit.* *a tempo* III_5 II_5 *p.*

49 1 -1 2 3 4 -4 3 3 3 *mf*

52 IV_6 3 4 3 4 *p.*

m. 38: Cross-fret barre.

[illegible]

58

Musical notation for measure 58. The staff is treble clef with key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/8. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. Fingering numbers are indicated below the notes: 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4. There are also some rests and accidentals.

The second system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' begins with measure 61. It features a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo marking 'a tempo' is present. The music includes a double bar line with a repeat sign, followed by a section marked 'rit.' (ritardando) and another section marked 'a tempo'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The Ballads

Suite for Solo Guitar

I - ALLEGRETTO

Nikita Koshkin

⑥ = D

mf

3

5

p cresc.

7

f

9

risoluto

f

11

mp

V₆

hII

V₆

V₄

13

mp

15

poco a poco cresc.

17

poco a poco cresc.

19

f

21

più f

23

mf

25

mf

27 *mf*

V₆ h II

29

31 *p cresc.*

II₅ V₆

33 *cresc.* *ff*

III₄ VII₆

35 *risoluto*

37 *f*

39 *mf*

II₃

45

8

49

2 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 1

5 4 3 1 0 1

3 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 4

19

II - MODERATO

⑥ = D

Musical score for II - MODERATO, measures 1-15. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Chord symbols V₆, I₅, and VII₃ are present. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a "cresc. poco a poco" instruction.

Measures 1-2: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *dolce* (sweet).
 Measures 3-4: *cresc.* (crescendo).
 Measures 5-6: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo).
 Measures 7-8: *mf*.
 Measures 9-10: *mf*.
 Measures 11-12: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo).
 Measures 13-14: *f*.
 Measure 15: *p* (piano), *cresc. poco a poco*.

17

19

VII₆ VI₆

21

III₂ VII₃

23

25

VII₄

27

29

31

33

mf

35

V₆

37

p

39

rit.

VII₃ *VI₆*

pp

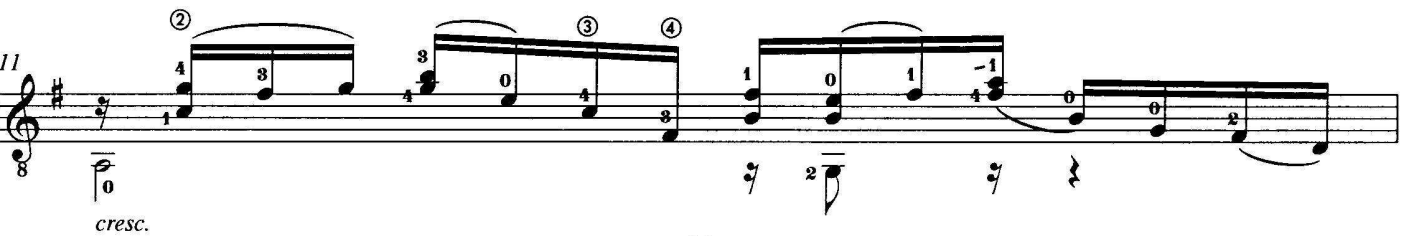
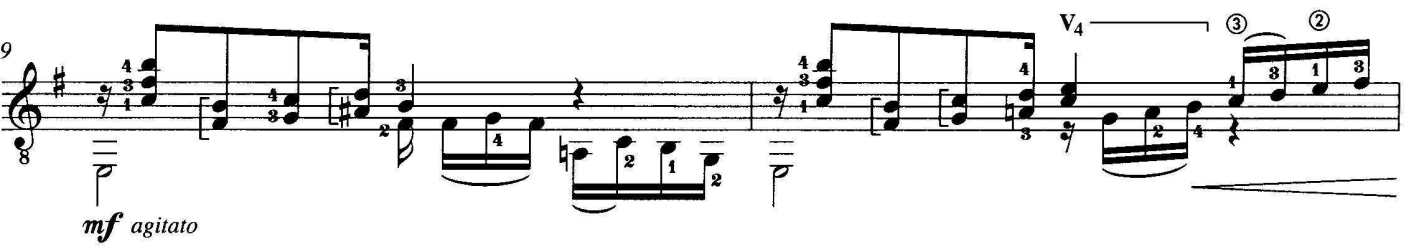
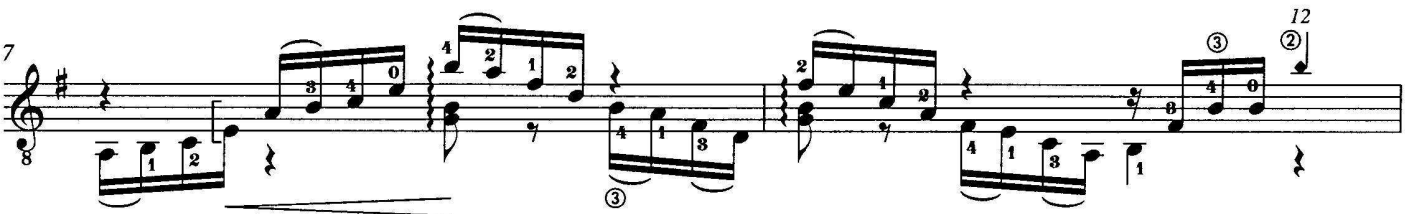
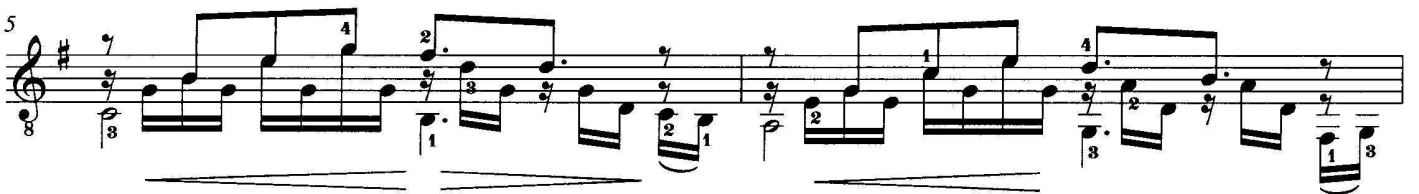
42

dolce, meno mosso

più pp

III - CON MOTO

⑥ = E



12

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21 *espressivo*

22 *mf*

23

24

25

26 *cresc. poco a poco*

27 Π_6 I_6

28 f

29 V_5

30 f *espressivo*

31 I_4 gliss. ⑤

32 ff III_3 VII_6 Π_6 *dim.* *cresc.*

35 *f* III_5

36 II_5 IX_4 7/8 ① ②

37 *f*

38

39 *f* *espressivo*

40 *cresc.*

41

f marcato

42

più f

43

V₅ IV₅

44

X₄ IX₄

45

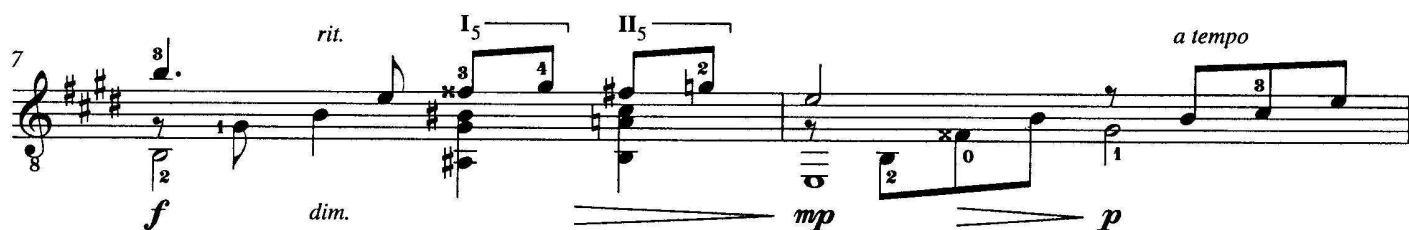
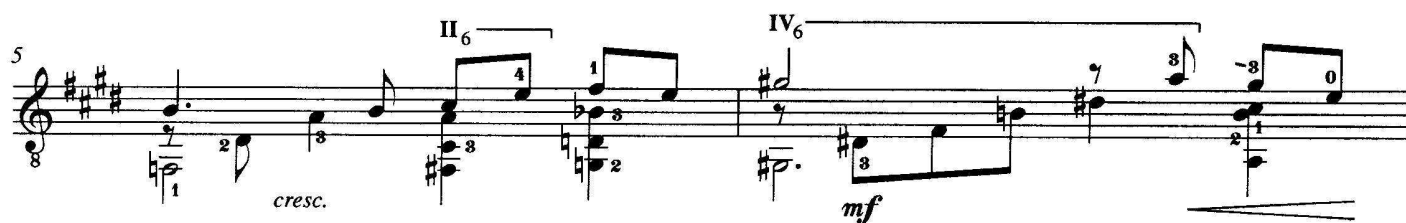
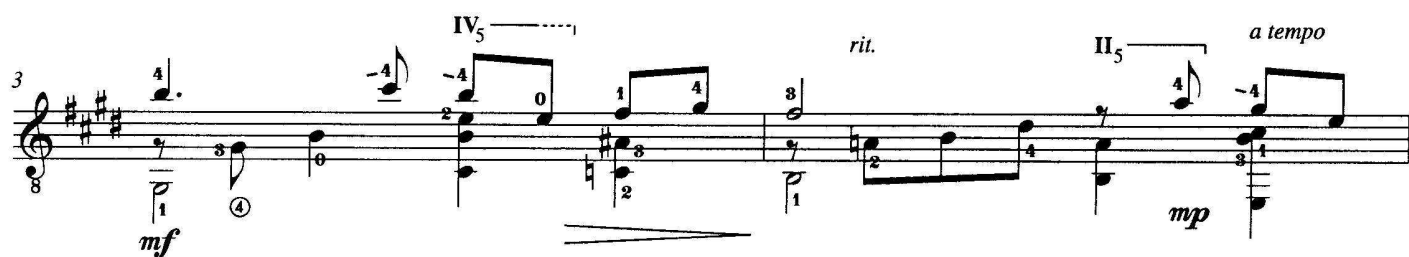
pesante

Vivo risoluto

46

f ff

IV - ADAGIO MOLTO



13 *mf* *f* *allarg. pesante*

15 *rit.* *a tempo* *mf* *espressivo*

17 *V₃* *II₆*

19 *rit.* *a tempo* *p dolce*

21 *IV₅* *V₅* *IV₆*

23 *rit.* *meno mosso* *rit.* *p dim.*

25 *rit. molto, morendo*

26

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100

mm. 25-26: An alternative fingering is shown below the notes.

V - MODERATO

Musical score for V - MODERATO, measures 1-19. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked MODERATO. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Measures 1-3: Measure 1 starts with a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 2 and 3 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 4-6: Measure 4 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 5 and 6 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 7-9: Measure 7 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 8 and 9 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 10-12: Measure 10 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 11 and 12 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 13-15: Measure 13 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 14 and 15 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 16-18: Measure 16 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 17 and 18 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Measures 19-21: Measure 19 contains a *mf* dynamic marking. Measures 20 and 21 contain chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

22 II_3

25

28

31

34 VII_3

mp dolce

36 VII_3

38 II_3

mf

40

II₄

42

Vivo

III₄ II₄

f marcato

44

p

46

VII₄ V₅

① ②

48

3 3 3

50

② ②

52

54

56

58

60

62

64

67

70

73

76

cresc. poco a poco

78

III₄ *V₄* *VIII* *f*

80

82

f marcato

84

86

più f

88

90

ff

92

III₆ V₆

93

II₆ III₆ V₆ VII₆ IX₆ X₆

94

96

Presto
quasi cadenza

IX₃ VII₃

ff

97

rit.

sfz

99

Presto

VII₄

risoluto

sf

gliss.